

алдын а, an белгисиз артикли. Ямаса one санлығы қолланылса, жүз-а (one) hundred, мың-а (one) thousand.

Составлы санлықлар жүз, мың, миллион, миллиард сөзлери менен жасалғанда олардың алдында анықлаушы «бир» қолланылады: 101-бир жүз бир-one hundred and one; 125-бир жүз жигирма бес-one hundred and twenty, five, 246-еки жүз қырық алты, -two hundred and forty six, 206 еки жүз алты – two hundred and six. Жоқарыда келтирилген усы санлықлар анықлауыш функциясында келгенде қарақалпақ тилинде «бир» сөзиниң қосылыуы шәрт емес. Бул болса тилдиң спецификасы болып табылады: мың бир түн.

Көринип турғанындай, англис тилинде жүзлик хәм оның изинен келетуғын онлықлар аралығында барлық ўақытта and дәнекери қойылады. Бул да англис тилиниң өзгешелиги болып табылады.

Жуўмақлап айтқанда, салыстырыў нәтийжесинде англис тилинде санақ санлықлар қарақалпақ тилиндеги санақ санлықлар менен жасалыуы жағынан айырым парық ететуғын жағдайлары ушырасады, бирақ бундай өзгешеликлерге ийе болыуына қарамастан, еки тилде де олардың гәптеги атқаратуғын функциялары бир-бирине жақын екенлигине гуәўа болдық.

Пайдаланылған әдебиятлар:

1. Буранов Дж. Сравнительная типология английского и тюркских языков. М., 1983
2. Бушуй Т, Рузикулов Ф. Краткий курс сравнительной типологии. – Ташкент, 2015. -187 б.
3. Дмитриев Н.К. Грамматика башкирского языка. М.-Л., 1984.
4. Хәзирги қарақалпақ әдебий тилиниң грамматикасы. Сөз жасалыў хәм морфология. Нөкис, «Билим» 1994.
5. Ben Johnson. The English Grammar. London. 1990.
6. Blokh M.Y. A course in theoretical English Grammar. М., «Высшая школа». 1983.
7. Ilyish B.A. The structure of Modern English. L. 1971
8. Ярцева В.Н.Контрастивная грамматика. - М., 1981. - 52с.
9. <http://www.ucl.ac.uk/internet-grammar/determin/numerals.htm>
10. <http://usefulenglish.ru/miscellany/numbers-and-numerals>

THE ROLE OF EMOTIONS IN LANGUAGE AND COMMUNICATION

A.Tolibaeva,
Student of KSU
Scientific advisor: G.Djoldasova

Abstract: Emotions are fundamental to human interaction, shaping communication, thought processes and relationships. This article examines the critical role of emotions in language and communication, focusing on their expression through physiological and verbal semiotic systems. It also explores the classifications of emotions, their cultural specificity and their linguistic representations. By analyzing how emotions influence intercultural communication and linguistic expression, this study highlights the importance of understanding emotions in fostering effective and empathetic interactions.

Keyword: *Emotions in communication, linguistic expression of emotions, semiotics of emotions, intercultural communication, emotive vocabulary.*

Emotions are integral to human existence, influencing thoughts, behaviors and interactions. They provide a window into subjective experiences of individuals, connecting the psychological and physiological realms. Language serves as a powerful tool for expressing emotions, allowing individuals to communicate their internal states to others. In communication, emotions enhance the depth and meaning of interactions. They determine the tone, structure and intent of messages, enabling both verbal and non-verbal forms of connection. At the same time, emotions are shaped by cultural norms and linguistic frameworks, adding layers of complexity to how they are expressed and understood. This article examines the intricate role of emotions in language and communication. It explores their semiotic systems, linguistic representations, classifications and the challenges of expressing emotions across different cultural contexts. By understanding these dynamics, we can better appreciate the profound impact emotions have on interactions.

Emotions as a Communication tool. Emotions act as a fundamental bridge between individuals, shaping how we perceive, evaluate and respond to the world around us. K.E. Izard defines emotions as psychological states that motivate and organize human perception and action. Similarly, Y.D. Апресян emphasizes that emotions are conditioned by situational perception and play a vital role in interaction. In communication, emotions serve two primary functions:

Expressive Function: Emotions reveal internal states, providing cues for understanding a person's thoughts, desires or intentions.

Regulative Function: They guide behavior, helping individuals navigate social norms and respond appropriately to different contexts.

The expression of emotions relies on two key semiotic systems:

1. **Physiological Expressions:** These include facial expressions, body movements, and involuntary reactions like blushing, crying, or laughing. Such expressions are universal and often considered more sincere, as they occur spontaneously and are less influenced by cultural or personal filters.

2. **Verbal Expressions:** Language allows for the articulation of emotions in complex and nuanced ways. Verbal expressions vary significantly across cultures, reflecting societal norms and individual experiences. However, they are more subjective and susceptible to misinterpretation compared to physiological expressions.

Language plays a critical role in expressing and categorizing emotions. Emotive vocabulary can be broadly classified into three groups, as highlighted by V. I. Shakhovskiy:

Emotional Attitudes: Words that reflect feelings of like or dislike (e.g., love, hate).

Emotional States: Descriptions of internal experiences (e.g., happiness, irritation).

Emotional Characteristics: Words that describe the emotional traits of a person or object (e.g., charming, impudent).

Shakhovskiy also emphasizes that emotions in language are expressed in two forms:

1. **Emotional Coloring:** This refers to the subjective influence of emotions on speech, such as the use of exclamations or emotionally charged words.

2. **Linguistic Signs:** These are direct references to emotions, providing an objective way to describe emotional experiences.

Classifications of Emotions

Numerous scholars have developed frameworks to classify emotions, reflecting their diversity and complexity:

1. Paul Ekman's Universal Emotions

Ekman identified six basic emotions—anger, fear, sadness, joy, disgust, and surprise. These emotions are discrete, universal, and recognizable through distinct facial expressions. They have evolved as adaptive mechanisms, aiding in survival and social bonding.

2. K. E. Izard's Fundamental Emotions

Izard expanded on Ekman's work, listing fundamental emotions like interest, shame, and contempt. He emphasized that these emotions form the foundation for more complex states, such as anxiety or envy, which combine multiple basic emotions.

3. E. P. Ilyin's Emotional Categories

Ilyin categorized emotions into several types, including:

Expectation Emotions: Feelings related to anticipation, such as anxiety or worry.

Frustration Emotions: Responses to unmet expectations, like disappointment or irritation.

Activity-Related Emotions: States arising from specific tasks, such as boredom or stress.

4. Positive, Negative, and Ambivalent Emotions

Emotions can also be classified by their valence:

Positive Emotions (e.g., joy, love): These foster social connection and enhance well-being.

Negative Emotions (e.g., fear, anger): These serve protective functions, signaling threats or dangers.

Ambivalent Emotions (e.g., nostalgia, mixed feelings): These involve conflicting positive and negative elements, adding complexity to emotional experiences.

While emotions are universal in their existence, their expression and interpretation are deeply influenced by culture. Language shapes how emotions are understood and conveyed, often creating unique challenges in intercultural communication.

For example, certain languages have words for emotions that are untranslatable into others, reflecting specific cultural values. The Japanese word “*amae*” describes a pleasant feeling of dependence, a concept not directly expressed in many other languages.

Cultural norms also dictate emotional expression. In some societies, open displays of anger may be frowned upon, while others consider them a natural part of communication. Misinterpretation of these norms can lead to misunderstandings, highlighting the importance of cultural sensitivity in global interactions.

One major challenge in expressing emotions is the inherent subjectivity of language. Verbal expressions often fail to capture the full intensity or complexity of emotions, leading to potential miscommunication. Additionally, cultural differences in emotional expression can create barriers to understanding, especially in diverse or multicultural settings.

To address these challenges, researchers advocate for a deeper understanding of emotional semiotics and intercultural communication strategies. By appreciating the nuances of emotional expression, individuals can foster more effective and empathetic communication.

Emotions are at the core of human communication, influencing both verbal and non-verbal interactions. Their dual nature as universal experiences and culturally specific constructs makes them a fascinating subject of study. Through the semiotic systems of physiological and verbal expression, emotions bridge the gap between internal experiences and external communication.

Understanding the linguistic and cultural dimensions of emotions is essential for navigating social interactions, particularly in multicultural contexts. By recognizing the nuances of emotional communication, we can promote empathy, reduce misunderstandings, and enhance global connections.

References

1. Apresyan, Yu. D. (1995). The Image of a Human Being According to Language: An Attempt at Systematic Description. *Voprosy Yazykoznaniiya*, (1), 37–65.
2. Babenko, L. G. (1989). *Lexical Means of Expressing Emotions in the Russian Language*. Sverdlovsk: Ural University Press.
3. Ekman, P., & Cordaro, D. (2011). What is Meant by Calling Emotions Basic. *Emotion Review*, 3(4), 364–370.
4. Ilyin, E. P. (2001). *Emotions and Feelings*. St. Petersburg: Piter.
5. Izard, K. E. (2007). *The Psychology of Emotions*. St. Petersburg: Piter.